Amnoemente, etc., Chio Evening.

Union Square Theater.-" Fun in a Pog." Vokes Family. WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Mimi." Mr. Dion Boucleault. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. - Summer Night's Concert.

Index to Advertisements.

A MUSEMENTS—Third Page—6th column.
BARKING AND FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—1st column.
BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS—Seventh Page—6th BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS Seventh Page—6th coltion.

BOARD AND ROOMS—Third Page—4th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page—3t column.
CHANGES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Third Page—3d column.
DERTISTRY—Third Page—3d column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—Third Page—6th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th column.
EXCURSIONS—Third Page—6th column.
FYANCIAL—Seventh Page—6th and 6th columns.
FYANCIAL—Seventh Page—6th column.
HELP WANTED MALES—Third Page—5th column.
HELP WANTED MALES—Third Page—6th column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Third Page—4th column.

column.

Horkis-Third Page-1st column; European-Third Page-3d and 3d columns.

Page-3d and 3d columns.

INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page-3d, 4th, and 5th, columns.

LAW SCHOOLS—Sixth Page-3th column.

LOAN OFFICES—Third Page-1st column.

LOAN OFFICES—Third Page-3th offices.

umns.

MARHARES AND SLATE MANTELS—Second Page—4th column.

MARHARES AND DEATHS—Fifth Fage—6th column.

MISCELLANEOUS—Third Fage—8th column; Eighth Page—

oth column.

Mesical Instruments—Third Page—6th column.

Mesical Instruments—Third Page—6th column.

New Penlications—Sight Page—2d and 3d columns.

Proposats—Secenth Page—6th column.

Bral Estate Forsale City—Second Page—6th column.

Brooklyn—Second Page—6th column: New-Jersky—

Third Page—1st column: Country—Second Page—6th column: Third Page—1st column; Third Page—1st column: At Aluction—Third Page—1st column; To Exchange—Third Page—1st column.

column.

SALES BY AUCTION—Sixth Page—5th column.

SAVINGS BANKS—Seventh Page—5th column.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALES—Third Page—4th and 5th columns: FEMALES—Third Page—5th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th column.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—Second Page—4th and 5th codumns. STEAMER, OCEAN-Third Page-1st and 2d columns.

TEACHERS - Sixth Page - 5th column.
TO LET, BROOKLYN PROPERTY - Third Page - 1st col-

Anginess Notices

ISSUED 287,000 GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES. The choicest article in use for families is the famous Halpond Luicestraismus Table Sauce. Do not pur-chase saything of the same kind but that, if you wish your meats to be made more politable. For sale by all good grocers.

The best BRACES or SUSPENDERS in the world HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.-The only reliable med-

feine for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. A perfect disretic, the long-continued use of which by the people of this country for the

true and genuine merit. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has Harmono's private proprietary stamp.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1873. Price 20

THE SEVEN SENSES, by Dr. R. W. Raymond, ART STUDENTS WILL find in THE TRIBUNE

TRIBUNE LECTURE EXTRA No. 8.

TRIBUNE LECTURE EXTRA AG. S.

TRE METHOD OF CREATION.

AN RAINAST PROTEST AGAINST
THE DARWISIAN PERGIT.

Twelve Lectures delivered by Prof. Against before the Museum of Comparative Lectures delivered by Prof. Against before the Museum of Comparative Lectures delivered by Prof. Against before the Museum of Comparative Lectures delivered animal Life, princide on a full Tribane sleen of eight pages, and idustrated with numerous eigeravings New Realty.

This sheet also could as a Graciption of the wooderful Possils discovered to the Booky Mountains by the Yale College Expellion.

Price, sincile copies by mail, 10 cents; two for 15 cents, five for 25 cents. Address

Nine Exec Sheets, containing over The Tailness, New-York.

Nine Exec Sheets, containing over To Lectures and 130 Engravings.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WELLLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an-WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

Advertising Rates.

Advertising

Dan't Tribune, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line.

Semi-Werkly Tribune, 25 and 50 cents per line.

Werkly Tribune, \$2, 83, and \$5 per line,

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address. The Tribune. New-York. Advertisements received at up-town offices, 54; W. kl-st., or 308 W. 23d-st., till 8 p. m., at regular rates.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this corning at so'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5

THE TRIBUNE IN ECROPE.—An office for IRBUNE ACTIVE vertisements and Subscriptions is now open in London, No. 54 Fleet-st., E. C. All English and Continental advertisements intended for insertion in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE should be sent direct to the London Office. Subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 84 Flect-st., E. C., London.

Persons leaving New York for the Spring and Summer can have This Dall's Tribune mailed to them for \$1 permonth, or \$1.20, including postage. For \$1, exclusive of ocean postage, those who are traveling abroad can have any of the editions of The Tribune mailed to their bankers for the following periods: Daily, one month; Semi-Weekly, three months; Weekly, six months.

During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building, The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Sprucest. The Tribune Consting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door down Spruce-st. From the old site.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873. Sir George Jessel has been appointed Master of the

Rolls in Great Britain. - There was a riot between zwo regiments in Ireland. The report of the Vienna Special Commission is un-

Tavorable to Gens. Van Buren and Mayer. — President Grant is in Maine. — The Massachusetts Republican Convention is appointed for Sept. 17. Democratic State Conventions were held in Maine and Maryland. - Caucuses have been held preparatory to the Pennsylvania Republican Convention. === Th winners at Saratoga races were Minnie W., Eolus and Revenge. and Gloster won the \$5,000 race at Utica.

A site was chosen for the new City Prison. === The removal of the booths at Centre and Catherine Markets was ordered by the Health Board. === The cruise of the New-York Yacht Club began. — It is rumored that the validity of the election of four Pacific Mail directors will be contested in the Courts, ---- The stemship Arndt was spoken a few hundred miles from Sandy Hook. === The Brooklyn Annexation Commis sion outlined its policy. ___ The recent oil discoveries have depressed the petroleum market. - A large fire in Centre-st. caused \$100,000 damage. - Gross irregularities have been brought to light in the government of Newtown, L. I. - Gold, 1151, 1151, 1151 Thermometer, 75°, 794°, 67°.

The opposition in the county towns of Kings County to annexation to Brooklyn has been far less than was anticipated, and the present prospects indicate an early accomplishment of

It is an encouraging fact that the city mortality reports show a considerable decrease in the number of deaths for the week just past. The total number was 739, or 98 less than for the week ending Aug. 2. The diminution is more marked in the diseases peculiar to children. We have, certainly, great cause for thankfulness that we have reached the middle of August without the appearance of any pestilence in the city.

We continue to-day the publication of our Western correspondence relative to the interests which underlie what is known as the Farmers' Movement. The writer has had unusual facilities for observing the combinations and agitations which have grown out of the apparent conflict between the farmers and railroad managers; and this letter, written from a stock-raising locality, has its peculiar value in considering the whole case.

Newtown, Long Island, is indulging in the

mittee of Seventy-one, which is endeavoring, with considerable success, to prove an antidote to this poison. The Tweed of the village appears to have been a Tax Receiver, who made it a governing principle to receive all he could induce the people to pay in, and then to pay nothing over to the authorities. It was too close an imitation of Tweed's method to be long successful.

The anti-Butler people claim a victory in the Massachusetts Republican State Committee on the question of calling the State Convention. Butler and his friends were anxious to have the Convention called at as early a day as possible, in order that they might call the caucuses and elect the delegates in the Boston districts while the respectable people are absent on their Summer vacations. The State Committee did not fall in with the proposition, but voted to call the Convention for the 17th of September, and not to publish the call till the 1st, so that delegates cannot be chosen till after that date. It is to be observed that the gentlemen who protest that there is no danger of Butler's nomination are quite delighted with this bit of encouragement.

The Commission charged with the duty of selecting a site for the new City Prison have been guided in their choice by two special considerations: nearness to crime centers, and dryness of location. The tract of land which has been designated for this purpose is that bounded by Canal, Elizabeth, Mott, and Bayard-sts. So far as possible, apparently, the requisite conditions are fulfilled in this selection; but one additional specification in favor of the new project is that the buildings which must be demclished to make way for the prison to be erected are, for the most part, in a filthy and unwholesome condition. Their destruction would be a relief to the Sixth Ward, certainly, whatever may be the effect on that part of the city of putting the bridewell into it.

THE NEW-YORK CANALS.

The annual reports of the Auditor of the Canal Department on the Tolls, Trade and Tonnage of the Canals of the State are valuable documents, deserving of much more consideration than they usually receive from the press, the public, or the Legislature. That for the calendar year 1872 has just been printed. It makes an octavo volume of 375 pages, and contains a great variety of statistics of the business of the canals, extending back, in some of the tables, forty or fifty years.

The great Lakes, the Eric Canal, and the Hudson River constitute a magnificent system of inland navigation, of two thousand miles in extent, adding the length of Lake Superior to the distance by the water route from New-York to Chicago. By the Erie Canal, the great cities of New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Chicago are united by a line of cheap transportation. The cheapness of the water route compels the competing railway lines to carry freight at corresponding prices. Of these benefits, we witness the results in the rapid growth and unexampled prosperity of New-York and the Lake cities, and even Great Britain may trace no small share of her wealth, since the repeal of her corn laws, to the Erie Canal. The value of the grain, coal, iron, salt, lumber, and other merchandise moved on the New-York canals last year exceeded \$220,000,000, a sum which is nearly equal to the aggregate annual, value of the exports of domestic produce, specie excepted, from the port of New-York.

One month ago, in THE DAILY TRIBUNE of the 12th of July, we showed that the time had come to enlarge the Eric Canal. We will briefly recapitulate some of the arguments we used then. In 1862 the number of tons of agricultural products moved by the canals of lately destroying. It had the power, indeed, New-York was, in round numbers, 2,500,000; to order, as a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1873 it was 1,700,000, a falling off of more grimly suggested it might still advantageously crease is that the canal is every year being did so little under the old administration, is permanently offensive than was required by more and more encroached upor requirements of the business in lumber, coal, iron ore, stone, railroad bars, and similar bulky freight which is not wanted by the railroads. The tonnage of these articles on the canals, so far from falling off, has doubled since 1861. On the other hand, the quantity of vegetable food moved by the three great trunk lines, the New-York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania railroads, has increased) from less than one million tons in the years from 1861 to 1865 to upwards of three million tons in the years 1871 and 1872. Ten years ago the canals moved from twothirds to three-quarters of the wheat, corn and flour going from the great lakes to tidewater. Now the proportion is reversed and the railroads move two-thirds. The canal has fallen off thirty per cent in its grain business, in spite of a reduction of one-half in the tolls. The railroads have increased their grain business three hundred per cent, also with a large decrease in their freight charges. The same movement is also continued in the current year, the canal having fallen below last year in the transportation of vegetable food, and the railroads having, in all probability, gained

more than the canal has lost. The result of this movement has been, and will be, to increase the domestic and foreign trade of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore at the expense of that of New-York. Not only do those cities and the States in which they are situated now supply themselves direct with grain and provisions, of which they formerly bought largely in New-York, but their export trade is growing faster than that of this port. Boston in 1868 received 1,800,000 bushels of corn from New-York and other seaboard ports, and less than 500,000 by railroad direct from the West. In 1872, she received over 5,000,000 bushels by railroad from the West and only 300,000 bushels from the seaboard. The exports of domestic produce, specie deducted, from the port of New-York increased from \$170,000,000 in the year ended June 89, 1867, to \$258,000,000 in the year ended June 80, 1873. This is algain of nearly fifty-two per cent. But the domestic exports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston increased during the same period of six years from \$44,000,000 to \$70,000,000, a gain of fifty-nine per cent. Similarly the value of the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from the port of New-York increased from \$46,700,000 in the year ended June 30, 1867, to \$196,700,000 in the year ended June 30, 1872, being a gair of one hundred and thirty per cent. But the exports of the same articles from the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston increased during the same period from \$10,600,000 to \$25,400,000, the gain being equal to one hundred and forty per cent." These effects may be expected to become much more conspictions a few years hence. Montreal is gaining on New-York even more rapidly than Boston and Philadelphia, and the

work is already in progress which is to con-

vert our great rival, the Welland, into a ship

burden. If the State of New-York will enlarge the Erie and Oswego Canals from Troy to Oswego, New-York City may preserve her supremacy as the commercial metropolis of North America; but unless something is done to increase the capacity of her water route, and also to provide better terminal accommodations for the railroads, both in New-York and Jersey City, the next generation will see the trade which now enriches the Empire City divided up between Montreal, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Indeed, as we have shown, the indications are that the movement has already begun.

CONVENTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Maryland Democrats, in their State Convention at Baltimore, yesterday, resolved that the increase of salaries by the late Congress is, "in view of the depressed condition of the laboring tax-payers of the country, upon "whom the burden mostly falls, utterly un-"justifiable." They made no reference to the back pay swindle, but contented themselves with this general statement regarding the increase of salaries and a demand for the repeal of the law. In view of the fact that the Maryland delegation voted solidly for the increase and the grab, it was perhaps wise and judicious in the Convention to touch the subject very gingerly. The demand for the repeal of the Salary Grab law was manifestly forced out of the Convention by public sentiment. They hardly dared give the subject the go-by, and with the record of their own representatives before them they could not say very much, so they shuffled over it and let it go.

In Maine, on the other hand, where they had no Democratic Representatives in Congress and consequently no bad record to embarrass them, the Democrats speak out decidedly in denunciation of the whole business. Upon the whole, it is plain that the hight of the intervening fence makes all the difference in the world in the acidity of the grapes. Maryland, being a Democratic State, had Democrats in Congress, and they, being tempted by the grab, fell; consequently the utterances of her Democratic State Convention are very feeble. Maine, being a Republican State, had no Democrats in Congress to be tempted, and consequently her Democratic Convention is free to "pitch in." One other New-England State that held an election last March had a Democratic Convention that felt free to denounce the Republican majority in Congress for its evil practices, and some Democratic candidates for Congress in that State pronounced on the stump the most vigorous condemnation of the back-pay grab. Things have happened since then that would somewhat embarrass the action of New-Hampshire Democrats on that subject.

There's hardly anything in the machinery of politics so cheap as resolutions.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

The test of time has approved most of the Mayor's appointments to the department offices. At no time in many years has the public business been more quietly and economically conducted. The departments which work with the most friction and the least good effect are those at the head of which are officials whom the Legislature, in ignorance of our wants, insisted on retaining and making independent of the Mayor.

The Health Board has bad all the arbitrary powers which it is now exercising ever since the Tweed charter went into operation; but it been no time since 1868 that it could not have invaded any private dwelling at the mere suggestion of the presence of disease, and at once depopulated and disinfected it; or any street and cleansed it of all manner of filth, including the street booths which the Board has been Ring. Under that rule it was impotent in fact, though all-powerful in theory; and it is safe to say that had it not been for the persistent agitation of Dr. Stephen Smith and his opposition to Ring schemes the old Board would have been utterly and shamelessly subservient to Tweed's 'purposes. Mayor Havemeyer in continuing him in the present Board displayed a sagacity and knowledge of character which few suspected he possessed. In associating with Dr. Smith as positive and aggressive a man as Dr. Chandler, the Mayor still further laid the city under obligations. These two officials have outweighed and outvoted Mr. Henry Smith, who was retained by the Legislature, and the last named gentleman has been unable to continue, if he ever contemplated, the policy of inaction which the Ring required of its Board. The consequence has been an aggressive policy of thorough Reform on the part of the new Board, Drs. Smith and Chandler have not been content to fight disease after its appearance here; they have gone half way to meet and prevent it. The demolition of the booths about Fulton and Washington Markets and along Fulton, Vesey, West, and South-sts., is an achievement which would have been impossible under the Ring, for the Ring laid each of these booth-owners under contribution, and was bound to protect them as protection for itself. The breaking of the contract with the Rendering Company is the summary destruction of a monopoly whose strength has been proved by its exceeding

tenacity of life. The Excise Board, almost unobserved but always busy, has accomplished a great deal of labor in an unassuming manner; and though the fruits of its reforms are not yet fully seen, we have assurance of great good accomplished. That no concert saloons are to be licensed at all is news we printed yesterday morning, and at which all will rejoice. We think the Commissioners are making a mistake in closing the German gardens on Sunday, while leaving the saloons where the worst of liquors are sold to continue business at their side doors,-and practically this will be the result of the regulations as they are represented to us ;-but we hope still for further reform in this direction which will give us quiet Sabbaths.

The Department of Docks has gone quietly to work, without hastily enunciating radical notions, and the Commissioners have concluded to adopt the main features of the plans of their predecessors. Gen. McClellan has been succeeded in the office of Chief Engineer by Gen. Graham, who will, it is understood, continue his work with some slight changes as to materials. This harmony of purpose assures us that the work of the past three years will really has caused more squirming than we not be thrown away.

Mr. Henry Smith in the Police Board is not more powerful as an obstructionist than in not attempted the role at all. The Board is a John Hill by offering a correction which was the laxues of a Ring. It has also a Com- canal, navigable for propellers of 1,200 tons good one in almost every respect, and com- itself incorrect, but otherwise no amendment ably together

prises hard and cautious workers. Without any question Mr. Matsell makes the best Superintendent since Kennedy, and is more efficient than Kennedy because he has the unanimous support of the Board and the Mayor. The discipline of the force is better to-day than it was under Kennedy; the organization of the various precincts is much nearer perfect; and there is less corruption in those districts which under Jordan and Kelso were farmed out by the captains to the dissolute of all sexes and criminal "professions." And it is the highest compliment to Superintendent Matsell to say that these reforms in discipline and administration have been accomplished almost unobserved. The streets are not only safer by night and day, but less indecency flaunts itself in the crowded thoroughfares; gambling houses are less public; concert saloons are more retired; street car robberies are less frequent.

We should be glad to be able to add that the departments of Finance and Public Works moved | the Treasury. as smoothly as these. We do not despair of saying it eventually, though their independence of the Mayor is a radical mistake. But just now it is undeniable that the people are beginning to look upon Mr. Van Nort and Mr. Green as in some sense inclined to be "obstruction-"ists." The one delays public works for no apparent good reason; the other disputes bills and delays payments, to the discredit of the city as a paymaster; and together both hinder and delay and retard public progress in a manner which meets with general public condemnation. The criticism we utter is not our own; we are only giving voice very reluctantly to utterances which either of the gentlemen can hear in almost every circle but his own.

THE VIENNA COMMISSION. We print this morning an abstract of the report of the Special Commission appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against Gen. Van Buren and the rest of the Commissioners at the Vienna Exhibition. Of course only one conclusion could be expected in a report signed by Mr. Jay and Mr. McElrath. For their own justification these gentlemen are forced to condemn Gen. Van Buren. They recommended his dismissal and that of the entire Commission at the very outset of the troubles detailed in this report, and all their subsequent investigations have naturally only confirmed them in their original opinion. They certainly make a strong showing against Mr. Mayer, and the vehement defense of that officer by the Chief Commissioner would seem to fasten upon Gen. Van Buren a certain responsibility for his acts. But it must always be remembered that this report is an accusation of Gen. Van Buren by sincere and prejudiced prosecutors rather than the verdict of calm

and impartial judges. There is nothing in the report to modify in regard to the whole lamentable scandal. The matter is as yet far from decided. It will doubtless be the subject of full and careful investigation in Washington this Winter. The men whose characters have been so seriously damaged by the summary action of the State Department cannot be expected to accept their disgrace without an effort at righting themselves before public opinion. It is probable that the fuller light which will be thrown upon the affair will reflect no especial credit upon any of the persons prominently connected with it. It will certainly be never before exercised any of them. There has difficult to wash out the evidence of gross impropriety on the part of Mr. Mayer. Gen. Van Buren's hot and angry defense of him, if it were nothing more than an over-generous and hasty assumption of a friend's quarrel, was in the highest degree indiscreet and unwise. The action of the American Legation in advising, and of the State Department in ordering, the 1mmediate dismissal of the entire Commission, taken.

" AND DOES N'T INTEND TO."

made by the newspaper organs of the gentlemen whose back pay is in the hands of the disbursing officer of the Senate or House, but who are reported in THE TRIBUNE list as having drawn it. The snappishness with which the remark is made and repeated is very suggestive. All these gentlemen know very well, for it has been told them a hundred times, and the newspapers have repeated it so often that there is no excuse for ignorance on the subject, that the back pay of each member of the House and Senate is already drawn, and, except where it has been coolly pocketed by the member or conscientiously turned back to the Treasurer. is in the hands of the disbursing officers of the House and Senate, subject to the member's order. It is on deposit there; just as much converted already to the member's use as though it were at his credit in bank. There is no mistake about this; there can be no misunderstanding. Everybody knows it who reads newspapers, and it is not worth while for the organs of Congressmen to talk any further nonsense about gentlemen not having drawn it, and not intending to. There's but one honest way, and that is to formally and

legally turn it back it into the Treasury. We are quite well aware that the subject is getting to be somewhat hackneyed. The publication of our back pay list has set the Administration journals into something of a commotion, and they are one and all shouting that "this back pay business is played out;" " the people are tired of hearing about it," and so forth, and so forth. Well, whether the people are tired of hearing about it or not, one thing is very certain: that the Administration organs are tired of it, and very anxious to change the subject. It will not be wise to cease the agitation of it just yet, however. There has been throughout the country universal disapproval and denunciation of the Grab, and the popular sentiment has been so unmistakable that Administration conventions in several States have been forced to pass resolutions of censure upon their own party friends for their action. What is wanted now is to keep up the agitation and drive the salary grabbers to disgorge or go into retirement. It isn't strange that they cry out against it and say the subject has been talked to death and it is time it was dropped. But the people cannot afford to drop it yet.

A very common remark of the Administration press upon the TRIBUNE's list-which anticipated-is that it is "full of errors." But we observe that they fight shy of specifying them. The list is correct as first printed. A

has been offered and no error pointed out. Not one of the gentlemen recorded as having drawn his back pay has come forward with explanation or denial. Those who have not yet drawn it from the disbursing officer, who holds it subject to their order, do not personally dispute the accuracy of the list, but some of their newspaper organs have rushed to the rescue and averred that they have not drawn it and do not intend to.

We repeat that all this money has been drawn; is in the hands of the disbursing officers of the House and Senate, and subject to the order of each member. All the exhibitions of indignant virtue which stop at the assertion that they have not touched it, and don't purpose to, are shams. There's only one way, and that is to turn it into the Treasury. And all you gentlemen who are waiting for it to "blow over" may rest assured that it will not be allowed to blow over until the money has gone into your pockets or back to

SACRED AND SECULAR.

We suppose that there can be no harm in

wondering what the great and good Mr. John

eyes, would have thought of the Martha's Vine-

of this cool place for their fervent exercises; but the frisky world has followed fast upon their sedater heels, and has refused to allow them any monopoly of the shore scenery and the invigorating ocean gales. When, thirty years ago, the good people held their first field meeting at the Vineyard, one tent under one tree accommodated the pious and the still unregenerate. Around were the naked meadows browned by the sun and the salt sea breezes, above was the Heaven which in their own way those gathered together were seeking, while before them was a suggestion at least of the great ocean which symbols eternity. Naturally this fine locality became popular with the New-England Methodists, and those of them who could afford it, and who did not relish the tabernacular style of accommodation, began to build cottages for Summer residences. Then the yachtmen and the piscatory enthusiasts became acquainted with the conveniences of the Vineyard. The throng of pleasure seekers steadily set in that direction, and a Saratoga, with salt water instead of fresh, suddenly elbowed the seclusion of the faithful. They held their ground nobly. They sold lots at good prices to the sinners, but they kept a sacred center for themselves. The world's people might dance and sing, play billiards and race horses, and in all other doubtful ways refresh themselves; but if they wanted religion they knew where to come for it. If they became weary of their thin social frivolties, there were substantial and eternal consowhat has before been stated in these columns | lations at hand. It was but a step from the gilded saloons of the wicked to the tents of the righteous. Those who were sick of Italian melodies might listen to the sweet voices of the sisters chanting "O! that 'will be joyful!" while those who were rendered desperate by losing their money on horse-races could, at a moment's notice. be taught that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. Those whose hearts were torn by the anguish of unrequited affection had an opportunity of learning of a better love, eternal and passing comprehension. And must we speak of other advantages? Is it necessary to say that even within the sacred precincts there might, now and then, be a suspicion of an unmistakable flirtation? Even regenerate hearts, two of them, may beat as one. From the earliest camp-meetings, in the sternest days of primitive Methodism, there is reason to believe that Cupid was not always banished. Even the annual Newport gathering of "the people called Quakers," than thirty per cent. The reason of this de- do, the disinfection of the City Hall. That it made the whole scandal more glaringly and it is well known to the society, has had a well-marked hymeneal tendency-and why not, due to the fact that it was trammeled by the the nature of the case. Every step so far if the popular belief in the celestial origin of taken, on either side, seems to have been ill matches be true? The camp-meeting affords an undeniable and excellent opportunity for the study of female character; and if John Wesley, good man, had found his Mrs. Wes-"He has n't drawn his back-pay and does n't ley in such a congregation, who knows but intend to," is the most common observation she might have proved to him a blessing instead of a calamity? As one reads of the brave doings and the

religious festivities of the Vineyard, it is not strange that the mind should wander back to those early days of English Methodism, when sweet Charles Wesley rode with his saddlebags over the highways and through the byways of England, composing and chanting to cheer his travel immortal hymns which are now sung by every Protestant congregation, and which literary criticism has acknowledged to be-next to those of Watts-the finest religious lyrics in the English language. One thinks too of the greater brother, John, preaching, at the risk sometimes of his life, to drunken colliers and to ignorant peasants, incited to disturb and possibly to assault him, by the Methodist-hating curate of the parish. One thinks of that little forlorn hope, the two devoted men sent by Wesley to America; of the infant church in our own John-st.; of the first rare conversions, and of the great things which have come of such small beginnings. Methodism, like Puritanism and Quakerism, was poor, and it has become rich; was weak, and it has become strong; was but a handful, and it now covers a continent. It has had the usual fortune of prosperous religious bodies. It has floated somewhat away from the hard asceticism of its original, and ceased to produce martyrs-partly, perhaps, because martyrdom is no longer necessary. But Methodism is still a great religious power, if only by reason of its fascinating traditions, its methods congenial to the popular taste, and its thorough church discipline, the master work of its great founder. In its appeals to the rude, the poor, the illiterate, the cultivated, rich and somewhat scholarly as it has become, it is still an enormous force, potent for good continually, though it may be only partially true to its lofty professions.

A California editor takes a mournful view of the intellectual condition of San Francisco. The people have plenty of brain capacity, he thinks; they have had good writers, and books that deserved success. But with all these things they do not read. They buy handsomely bound books merely to give their houses a literary appearance, and the fame of their local authors is made at the East. They have no appreciation of these authors' works, and recognition and money must be found elsewhere or not at all. "A thesis upon gold and how to win it," says the cynical critic, "is about the only one that can ommand a reader and secure consideration." All this is true, to a certain degree, of any comparatively new country or city, since these practical affairs must naturally keep ascendency for a long time. Still San Francisco is certainly old enough to think the Health Board. Indeed, thus far, he has correspondent led us into error respecting Mr of its brains as well as of its pockets. Are we to suppose that money and mind cannot exist comfort-

TOPICS OF THE TIME. GOOD WORDS FOR MINISTER DE LONG. It must be acknowledged that, whatever may be thought of Mr. De Long, our present Minister to Japan, his California triends stick by him manfully. It was, perhaps, too much to expect that a gentleman whose chief distinction in his own State was his being "a sage-brush lawyer" should highly adorn the diplo-

name service. And when it was bruited about that Mr. De Long had secured the mission to Japan as a sop to his pride, wounded in the Senatorial fight in which Mr. William Stewart was victorious, the public expec-tation was not highly excited, Nevertheless, The Sun Francisco Bulletin has this to say of the recalled Minis

From all quarters we hear expressions of regret at the recall of Minister De Long from Japan. We do not know whether the Administration was influenced in its determination by the charges made against him in THE NEW YORK THEUNE, or whether he was removed simply to make room for Mobilier Bingham of Ohio. If the former, it is evident that the President has been misled, and that THE THIBUNE has been imposed upon. If the Stato Department has any good grounds for his removal, the public ought to be informed of them. As matters now stand there is an impression abroad that President Grant acted invisely in thus channing our Minister at one of the most important courts where the United States is represented. In perhaps no other legation except that to China is experience so valuable as at the Court of the Teuno. At his juncture it is especially desirable that this Government should have in Japan a Minister thoroughly conversant with Japanese affairs, and one whom the Japanese themselves appreciate. That they have confidence in De Long is shown from the fact that a communication was sent to Washington requesting that he night be retained. set that a communication was sent questing that he might be retained.

Wesley, could he have seen it with prophetic It should be distinctly understood that the only in-formation concerning Mr. De Long's career in Japan was in the correspondence of THE TRIBUNE. We shall be yard (Mass.) Camp-Meeting. It must be adglad to learn from trustworthy sources that the Amerimitted that the Methodists first discovered the can Minister at the Court of the Mikado has been in charming Oak Bluffs, and first took possession fluential, useful, and respected. We are sorry to add that such information would be news. But we print, as more authoritative, the following from The Japan Mail

more authoritative, the following from The Japan MattAs the mind of the people of the United States is
justly sensitive on the subject of the coolle traffic, and
as Mr. De Long's action in the case of the Maria Luz
seemed opposed to this, we think it right to state our
conviction that he regards this trade with as much abhorrence as the most sensitive American, and that the
course he took was guided by a conscientious view of
his instructions from Washington, his duties as the
representative of Pern, and his appreciation of the legal
difficulties which surrounded the case. Of this nashadow of a doubt exists in our mind. Nothing can
excuse the perversion of the facts of this case to serve
the cause of private ill-feeling. We disagreed with Mr.
De Long's course of action, and have on several occasions been at decided issue with him. But we cannot
tolerate that he should be held up to public odium for
faults of which he is guiltless, and waite we have no
words too strong to characterize the manner in which
he has been defended in The Gazette, we are forced
equally to condemn the attack made on him in The
Taibune, which we regard as unjust, and wholly unworthy of the judicial attitude which serious journalism
should present.

RAILROAD BUILDING AND BONDING. The New-Hacen Palladium, in an article on

the modern style of forming railroad companies and constructing railroads in Connecticut, contrasts the old method, which was based upon sound business principles of obtaining most of the means of construction from cash subscriptions, and then bonding the road for not more than one-third the actual cost, with the method now in vogue in that State of depending almost entirely upon the issue of bonds, and having but a small amount of bona fide stock subscriptions. One great difficulty with this plan is that large amounts of interest must be paid on these issues before the road is completed or can earn a dollar. The Palladium says:

great difficulty with this pian is that large amounts of interest must be paid on these issues before the road is completed or can earn a doilar. The Palladium says:

A forcible illustration of the truth of this is found in the instory of almost every railroad in Connecticut constructed or commenced with the hast six or eight years. All have commenced with the satistic or eight years. All have commenced with the ostimated cost of their roads; and in some cases even these small stock subscriptions have been deceptive. The main reliance has been in the issue of first mortgage bonds. First mortgage bonds in Connectant railroads had in former years, as a general rule, proved safe and favorite investments. Farmers, mechanics, and citers who had money to invest, were strongly prejudiced in their favor, and for good cause. For before the days of modern demoralization in railroad building, a first mortgage bond was scloom issued to an amount which could not have been paid off in full, if necessary, by the sale of the from, lands and rolling stock of the company. Speculative railroad corporations have taken advantage of this mania of the public for first mortgage bonds, and, as a result, this State has boan flooded with the first mortgage bonds of uncompleted railroads, and, in many cases, the first mortgage has exceeded in amount the entire value of the road when completed. The result of this state of things has been, that not a solitary railroad in Connecticut commenced within the last five years has realized sufficient actual not earnings to pay the interest on one-half of the amount of its bonds and debt. To say nothing it regard to the financial condition of the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railroad, which has foisted more than \$22,000,000 of bonds upon the public, which are now railing at about 34 cents on the dollar, we find the following to be the condition in the aggress to the other new railroads in Connecticut, which are either wholly or partly completed and in operation, viz.: Aggressed amount of the net earnin every \$2,000 of each paid in on the stock and actually expended on the road. It is safe to assert that any man who purchases the bonds of any railroad in this State about to be built, which do not have as a basis two dollars of cash paid in on the stock to every dollar of bonds issued, will soon regret his purchase, and wait in value for the promised interest.

Of the manner in which new railroads are built in

that State the Palladium says: Most of the railroads now are started by contractors Most of the railroads how are started by contractors, and speculators. A moderate subscription to the capital stock is made by those within the ring, with an understanding that only a small installment will be called in; that bends enough will be put on the market and sold to complete the road, and then stock ad libitum will be that bonds enough will be put on the market and sold to complete the road, and then stock ad libitum will be issued as a profit to the original parties. The originals are prefit sure to sell out their stock in time. If the stock does not sell for more than ten cents on the delian, that percentiage is just so much profit to the originals, while the loss comes upon the purchasers of the stock and bonds. Most persons are also greatly deceived by the estimated cost which the proprietors of new railroads piace upon the roads which are to be constructed. A new road is about to be built, A prospectus is published, giving an estimate of the cost of the road completed and equipped. On the strength of this estimate the work is commenced and the bonds issued. Before the road is half flushed the estimates are exceeded, the funus provided ace exhausted, interest accumulates and bankruptey follows. The cost of nearly every railroad built in Connections during the last five years has exceeded the original estimates nearly, and in some cases more than 109 per cent; and it is safe to assert that not one of them would have been commenced if their projectors and the holders of their bends had known in advance what they learned at the end. It would seem that it was about time for the Connection therefore. noiders of their bonds had known in advance what they learned at the end. It would seem that it was about time for the Connecticut Legislature to take the matter in hand and enforce the old plan of probibiting any railroad company from creating a bonded dobt beyond one-third the actual bons nide cost of their road.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It seems to be generally conceded that Gov. Washburn will be renominated without opposition by the coming Republican Convention of Wisconsin. The chief contest will be over the Lieutenant-Governorship, for which there are numerous aspirants. Among these are Senators Baker, Eaton, and Hizer, A. M. Thomson, John F. Potter, and J. M. Bingnam.

The action of the Ohio Democrats in nominating a straight party ticket fills the Administration organs with admiration, and many of them fairly gush with the exuberance of their joy. They always did admire the party discipline of the Democracy, they say, and now they are so thankful that they are to have a good square light on the old issues. The reason of their joy is too obvious to need explanation.

The bitterest denunciations of the Democratic party come from its former organs, which declare it is no better than a corpse that ought to be allowed a peaceful and immediate burial. Taus, The Chicago Times occupies a column of its space in ridiculing the action of the Ohio Democrats in nominating a straight ticket calls them "Bobsdillian Bourbons," and says "they are going to fight for the ancient Bourbon teapet, of which the handle is gone and the 'snozzle' melted off, and which has a tremendous hole in the bottom; for it is the same old equality-hating and liberty-opposing teapot. and Thurman won't drink tea out of any other. Nevertne less, the danger is very great that before the contest shall be ended, the old teapot, without handle or 'snezzle' or bottom, will be more dispidated still."

One by one the old stand-bys of the Demacratic press are descring their party and calling for new organization. Already The St. Louis Republican. The Chicago Times, The Indianapolis Sentinel, and others of equal importance have declared their independence. and now comes The Memphis Appeal, which follows suit to this way: "In an hour like the present it is certainly the duty of all good citizens to make common cause for regeneration. To cling to mere party names in a great emergency is to be unfaithful to every consideration of public duty and public safety. There are patriots enough throughout the country to units and defeat enough throughout the country to units and defeat Radicalism and bring about reform. We prefer victory under the old 12-morratio banner, but we are willing to fight under any flag that will secure reform and restore the country so peace. We desire tranquility and pros-perity more than any more Demogratic victory."